

New Opportunities in Neutrino Physics

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Brief Review

Description of Oscillations

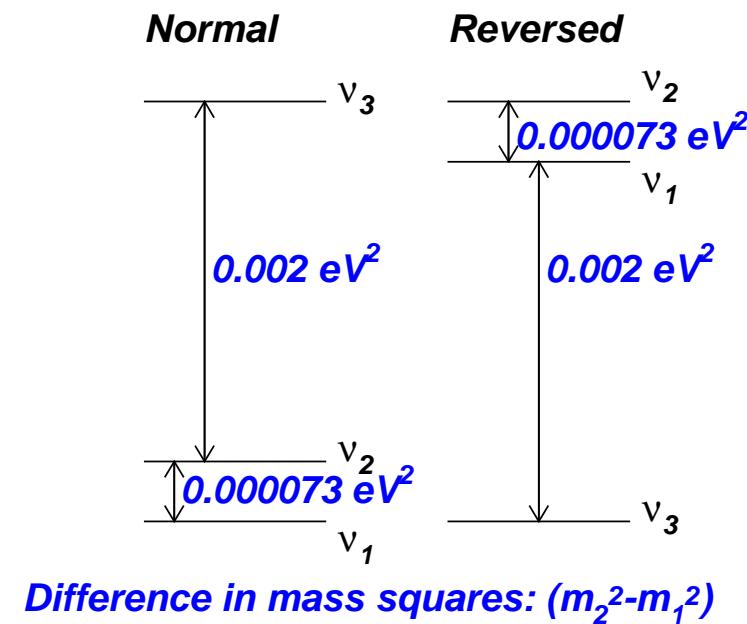
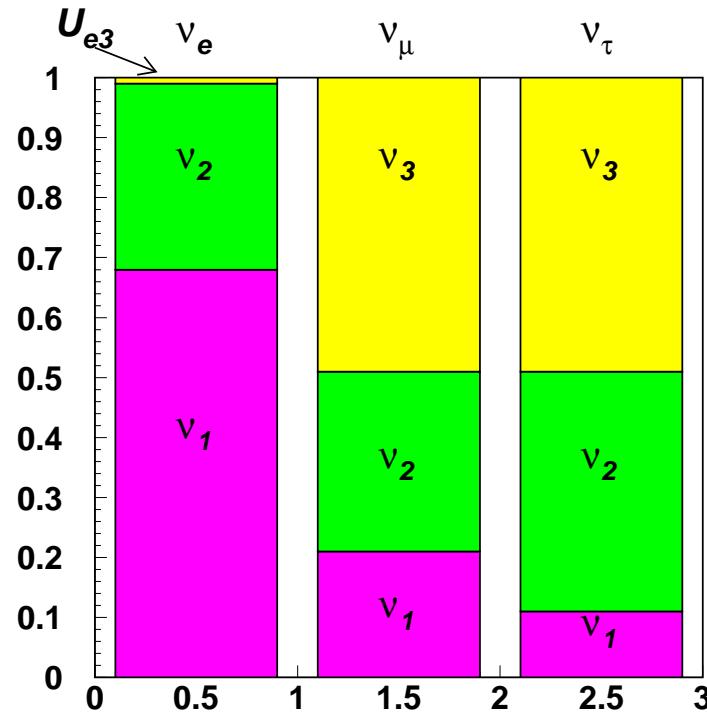
Recent Progress and Implications

What to Expect in 5 years

Ambitions !

Particle Chart

Big Picture



Assume a 2×2 neutrino mixing matrix.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_a \\ \nu_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_a(t) &= \cos(\theta)\nu_1(t) + \sin(\theta)\nu_2(t) \\ P(\nu_a \rightarrow \nu_b) &= |<\nu_b|\nu_a(t)>|^2 \\ &= \sin^2(\theta)\cos^2(\theta)|e^{-iE_2t} - e^{-iE_1t}|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Sufficient to understand most of the physics:

$$P(\nu_a \rightarrow \nu_b) = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{1.27((m_2^2 - m_1^2)/eV^2)(L/km)}{(E/GeV)}$$

$$P(\nu_a \rightarrow \nu_a) = 1 - \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \frac{1.27(\Delta m^2/eV^2)(L/km)}{(E/GeV)}$$

Oscillation nodes at $\pi/2, 3\pi/2, 5\pi/2, \dots (\pi/2)$: $\Delta m^2 = 0.0025eV^2$,

$E = 1GeV$, $L = 494km$.

- The Standard Model has no ν_R field, only ν_L , and no neutrino mass. $L = L_e + L_\mu + L_\tau$ always conserved
- Because the currents destroy as many particles as they create.
- But presence of mass forces us to add ν_R to the fields.
- ν_R carries no Electroweak Isospin and therefore can be created and destroyed by itself ($m_M \bar{\nu}_R^c \nu_R$).
- Therefore the neutrino mass most likely implies non-conservation of L and neutrinos are most likely Majorana particles.

Oscillations in presence of matter

Propagation equation.

$$i \frac{d}{dx} \nu_f = H R_\theta \nu_m$$

L. Wolfenstein: Oscillations need to be modified in presence of matter.

Additional potential for ν_e ($\bar{\nu}_e$): $\pm \sqrt{2} G_F N_e$

N_e is electron number density.

Oscillations in presence of matter

$$i \frac{d}{dx} \nu_f = R_\theta H(\nu_m) + H_{mat}(\nu_f)$$

$$i \frac{d}{dx} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4E} \left(R_\theta \begin{pmatrix} m_2^2 - m_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & m_1^2 - m_2^2 \end{pmatrix} R_\theta^T + {}^{2E} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} G_F N_e & 0 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{2} G_F N_e \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix}_{(3)}$$

$$P_{\mu \rightarrow e} = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{(\cos 2\theta - a)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta} \times \sin^2 \frac{L \Delta m^2}{4E} \sqrt{(a - \cos 2\theta)^2 + \sin^2 2\theta}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2\sqrt{2} E G_F N_e / \Delta m^2 \\ &\approx 7.6 \times 10^{-5} \times D/(gm/cc) \times E_\nu/GeV / (\Delta m^2/eV^2) \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

3-generation formula without matter effect:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(\nu_a \rightarrow \nu_b) = & \sum_i |U_{ai}|^2 |U_{bi}|^2 \\
 & 2\text{Re}(U_{a1}^* U_{b1} U_{a2} U_{b2}^* \times \exp(-i\Delta m_{21}^2 L / 2E)) \\
 & 2\text{Re}(U_{a1}^* U_{b1} U_{a3} U_{b3}^* \times \exp(-i\Delta m_{31}^2 L / 2E)) \\
 & 2\text{Re}(U_{a2}^* U_{b2} U_{a3} U_{b3}^* \times \exp(-i\Delta m_{32}^2 L / 2E))
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

For anti-neutrinos take complex conjugate of matrix. Difference from 2 generations: phases.

Brief review of key evidence

Super KamiokaNDE

Sudbury Neutrino Observatory (SNO)

KamLand

3-generation oscillations

3-generations in matter

New Neutrino Agenda

MINOS

T2K

A new reactor experiment

Super-Neutrino-Beam with a Large detector

W. J. Marciano, “Long baseline neutrino oscillations and leptonic CP violation,” Nucl. Phys. Proc. Suppl. **138**, 370 (2005).

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J. Alessi, et al., ”The AGS-based Super Neutrino Beam Facility, Conceptual Design Report,” BNL-73210-2004-IR, 1 Oct. 2004.

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W. J. Marciano, “Extra long baseline neutrino oscillations and CP violation,” BNL-HET-01-31, Aug 2001. 11pp.
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[arXiv:hep-ph/0303081].

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arXiv:hep-ex/0305105.

M. Diwan *et al.*, BNL-69395, Oct 2002. 100pp.
arXiv:hep-ex/0211001.

M. V. Diwan *et al.*, “Megaton modular multi-purpose neutrino detector for a program of physics in the Homestake DUSEL,”
arXiv:hep-ex/0306053.

Conclusion